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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

June 13

(4) A proposed initiative shall embody one subject only and subjects properly connected therewith.

Sec. 2. (1) The active members reserve to themselves the referendum power, which is to approve or reject at an election any act, or part thereof, of the senate.

(2) A referendum may be ordered only by a petition signed by at least 10 percent of the active members.

Sec. 3. (1) An election on a referendum or initiative, except a proposed constitutional amendment, shall be held between 15 and 30 days following the filing of the completed petition with the elections committee chairman.

(2) A referendum or initiative measure, except a proposed constitutional amendment, becomes effective immediately upon approval by a majority of the votes cast thereon.

(3) A referendum affects only that part of the act to which it refers.

ARTICLE II—AMENDMENT AND REVISION

Section 1. Proposed amendments to or revisions of the constitution shall be submitted to the active members at the general election.

Sec. 2. The senate may propose amendments to or revisions of all or a part of the constitution by majority approval.

Sec. 3. An amendment to the constitution proposed by the senate shall embody one subject only and subjects properly connected therewith.

Sec. 4. A revision may include more than one subject and may be voted upon as a whole.

Sec. 5. A proposed amendment to or revision of the constitution must be published at least 30 days prior to the election thereon.

Sec. 6. An amendment to or revision of the constitution proposed by the senate or an initiative measure shall become effective 30 days after the election thereon if approved by two-thirds of the votes cast.

ARTICLE III—JUDICIARY

Section 1. (1) The judicial power of the ASOCO shall be vested in a student court.

(2) The student court has general jurisdiction in all cases arising under this constitution and bylaws, and duly established regulations.

Sec. 2. (1) The student court shall consist of a presiding judge and two associate judges. Their terms shall be concurrent with that of the appointing president.

(2) In the absence of a judge or judges, the president shall make temporary appointments to serve during such absence.

(3) Only active members are eligible to receive such appointments.

Sec. 3. Cases must be heard by the court within 30 days following a citation.

ARTICLE IV—SALARY

Section 1. The ratification of this constitution by a majority of the votes cast by the ASOCO shall be sufficient for the immediate establishment of this constitution.

ARTICLE V—TRANSITION

Section 1. The purpose of this article is to insure an orderly transition from the former ASOCO constitution to this constitution. When that purpose is accomplished and all provisions of this article cease to have any continuing effect, the senate shall so declare by a majority vote, and thereafter this article shall not be retained as part of this constitution.

Sec. 2. Except as otherwise provided in this constitution, a person now holding any elective or appointive ASOCO office shall continue to hold that office and exercise the functions of that office until that office is abolished or altered or his successor is selected and qualified in accordance with this constitution or bylaws enacted pursuant thereto.

Sec. 3. Bylaws may be enacted to insure an orderly transition from the former ASOCO constitution to this constitution by a majority of the senate.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, so long as our young citizens practice, preach, and are concerned with the rule of law to which they give their free adherence, our institutions will endure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. INOUYE in the chair). The 30 minutes for the morning hour have expired.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to extend the morning hour for 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. With out objection, it is so ordered.

PAY INCREASES FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, a few days ago, the House of Representatives passed the pay increase bill which, if finally adopted, will give Members of Congress a salary of \$30,000 a year, being a 140-percent increase over that received in 1955.

The salary in 1955 was \$12,500, and in that year it was raised to \$22,500, or 80 percent.

It is now contemplated to raise the salary from \$22,500 to \$30,000, and similar increases will be made in the case of board members and judges.

The passage of the bill in the House itself I cannot understand, but I am completely mystified by an amendment which was offered to the bill; namely, a provision that whenever the salaries of the employees of the Federal Government are raised generally, that general increase will automatically become applicable to Congress.

That means that Members of Congress will not be required to express their views, and that their salaries will be automatically increased when a salary increase is voted for employees generally.

Mention was made today of immorality. I begin to wonder whether sound ethics are involved in the philosophy that we tie ourselves like a cat to a train, so that whenever that train goes in dealing with employees generally, we become a part of it.

There is another aspect that causes me to ponder. To grant pay increases will become an indictment, because we shall benefit by every pay increase that is granted. If we grant a 10-percent pay increase to the general employees, automatically we shall receive the same pay increase.

This is a matter which is worthy of serious attention in analyzing many foreboding aspects of what is proposed. I have spoken my view that we are making a serious mistake in setting an example in the Congress which will enable the proponents of increased costs to say that Members of Congress voted themselves a 140-percent pay raise in 9 years, and that such demandants should not be denied an 8-percent, 15-percent, or 30-percent pay raise, or whatever is asked.

We shall not be able to do it. I contemplate continuing the fight against

this proposal. I cannot stand idly by, knowing that the advisers on economics to the President have said that a 3.2-percent increase should be the guideline. This year, we shall grant ourselves 23 1/2 percent over \$22,500 which is in addition to the 80 percent we enjoyed when in 1955 we raised our salaries from \$12,500 to \$22,500.

It is a travesty on justice, an exploitation of the taxpayer, a theft of the savings, pensions, and annuities of our citizenry, and the beginning of a real move into inflation.

I not only will not approve the proposal but I vigorously condemn it.

SITUATION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The morning hour has now ended.

The Senator from Alaska—

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to extend the morning hour an additional 2 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. With out objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, I support the eloquent, continued, and unanswerable pleas of the senior Senator from Oregon (Mr. McLean) for a policy of peace rather than a policy of war in southeast Asia.

It is difficult to understand why the administration, which inherited the mess in southeast Asia, which was not of its making, cannot see that by not reversing that inherited policy, it is being wholly inconsistent with its professions of seeking peace on earth, inconsistent with its actions in other parts of the world where it has sought peaceful solutions, and called in the United Nations, and that it must pursue a policy of peace-seeking if it wishes to save us from a great disaster; if it wishes to be responsive to the clear wishes of the American people, as my mail, which runs 100 to 1 in favor of a peaceful settlement in southeast Asia demonstrates, and if it does not take this matter to the United Nations.

A week ago, on the floor of the Senate, I called for a cease-fire in southeast Asia to be initiated by the United Nations.

That plea, which was made for the first time on the floor of the Senate—so far as I know for the first time anywhere—was ignored by the press although it was carried by the wire services. Not a line was published in the New York Times or in the Washington Post.

I believe that we should make every effort to stop the killing, not merely of American boys but also of South Vietnamese as well, that we should stop the bombing of villages with napalm and the burning of innocent civilians, men, women, and children, who have no part in this conflict except as its victims.

I shall repeat this plea again and again, until we cease and desist from our war-making and begin waging peace instead.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time extended for the morning hour has expired.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I request the absence of a quorum.